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TWOONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION.

The President Stands on the Tariff Plank of the Chiengo Platform. From a Letter Accepting the Democratic Nomination of dant, Written at Gray Gables, Nept. 26, 1892.

The dogma is now boldly presented that tariff taxation is justifiable for the express purpose and intent of thereby promoting especial interests and enterprises. Such proposition is so clearly contrary to the spirit of our Constitution, and so directly encourages disturbance, by selfishness and greed of patriotic sentiment, that its statement uld rudely shock our people, if they had not already been insidiously allured from the safe landmarks of principle.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The New Jersey Legislature.

An unfortunate incident of the Democratic upset in New Jersey is the defeat of State Senator MICHAEL T. BARRETT of Essex. He voted against the race-track bills last spring, but by a singular freak of political fortune he goes down in November along with the wicked. Senator BAR-RETT's reëlection would have made the New Jersey Senate Democratic, and he would undoubtedly have been chosen as President of that body. He has gone down in the landslide, but his ability and usefulness to the party are such as to guarantee him s political future, notwithstanding the present unexpected reverse.

The defeat of BARRETT in Essex makes the Senate stand eleven Republicans to ten Democrats, while the Assembly is probably Republican two to one. It is assumed in some quarters that the way is clear for any political legislation which the Republican leaders may desire to perpetrate; and that the election of a Republican to the United States Senate to succeed the Hon. JOHN RODERICK McPHERSON in 1895 is an almost sure thing.

The assumption is somewhat premature. The passage of Republican measures in the Senate will require the casting vote of the presiding officer and will be at the mercy of accident. Moreover, there is a Democratic Governor who holds office until January, 1896, when he will be succeeded by some other good Democrat, the New Jersey Constitution providing that the same person shall not be chosen as Governor for two terms in succession.

As to a Republican successor to the Hon. JOHN RODERICK McPHERSON, and a Republican colleague for the Hon. JAMES SMITH, Jr., wait a little while! There may be a different sort of a landslide next year. Race-track Democracy is dead in New Jersey, but the Democratic party is neither going into mourning on that account, nor going out of business.

Senator Lodge on Senatorial Ob-

Senator HENRY CABOT LODGE of Massa chusetts has contributed to the North American Review an article on the recent struggle in the Senate. It does not follow that, because the struggle is over, his comments have merely an academic interest. On the contrary, what he has to say about the proposed change in the Senate's rules, is of actual political importance, because it helps us to foresee what will be the attitude of his party when an attempt is made to resort to closure for the purpose of passing the Federal Elections bill and the Tariff bill. It is obvious that, unless a change in the rules is made, the thirty-nine Republican Senators can obstruct the passage of those measures for an indefinite period. It is equally plain that, if all the Senators who voted for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act will support the change in the rules proposed by Senator Hill, such a change can effected. Of these Senators, Mr. Lodge was one, and during the debate on the silver question he declared himself ready to vote for Mr. HILL's amendment of the rules. Is he still ready to vote for that amendment? After a careful reading of his article in the North American Review we should answer in the negative. But we can see no reason for such a change of front, except that he wished the VOORHEES bill to pass, while he is naturally opposed to the

Federal Elections bill and the Tariff bill. Mr. Lodge begins by admitting what no sensible person denies, that the legitimate purpose of debate is not to defer voting for an indefinite period, but to assure fulness of knowledge before voting. This unquestionable truth he expresses in a sentence: "To vote without debating is perilous, but to debate and never vote is imbecile." He goes on to say that no extreme or violent change is needed in order to avert unreasonable obstruction. "A simple rule, giving the majority the power to flx a time for taking a vote upon any measure which has been before the Senate, and under discussion, say for thirty days, would be all sufficient." This, as we scarcely need remind the reader, is precisely the amendment proosed by Senstor HILL. What we wish at this time to point out is Mr. Longe's unqualified admission that "such a change should be made, and such a rule passed, for the majority ought to have, and must have,

full power and responsibility." If Mr. Longe's article stopped here, we should have no doubt about the passage of Senator Hill's amendment. We should have a right to assume that a sufficient number of Republican Senators would co operate with a majority of their Demoeratic colleagues to make the proposed change in the Senate rules. Mr. Lodge, however, proceeds to justify the inference that, although he would have voted for Mr. HILL's amendment during the debate on the silver question, he will not do so when it comes up at the next session of Congress. What has happened to cause him to withdraw his support from a measure which he pronounces righteous in itself? The pretext which he alleges is curious in the extreme. It is, he has discovered, the exclusive duty of the Democratic majority to make changes in the Senate's rules. That majority did not change the rules in order to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. They cannot, therefore, so he says, go on and introduce closure to pass the Federal Elections bill and the Tariff bill. They must apply closure to all measures or to

This attempt to justify in advance an intended change of front is not even plausi- over these roads, and the town highway

order to pass the VOORHEES bill, because it was not needed for the purpose. The fact that the Democratic majority did not need to interrupt the debate on the Voorners bill for the purpose of making a change in the rules of the Senate, does not make that change a jot less rightful than it was when Mr. Lodge expressed a willingness to vote for it. The notion now propounded, that a change in the Senate's rules must always be made by means of votes all belonging to one political party, is on the face of it preposterous. It is an after-thought with Mr. Lodge; it did not occur to him when he offered to vote for Mr. Hill's amendment. If it is brought forward at this time, the cause is that an acceptance of the doctrine would postnone the passage of that amendment till the Greek kalends. There are in the Senate, as Mr. Lodge well knows, silver Democrats and protectionist Democrats, just as there were anti-Force bill Republicans. He knows that while a Federal Elections bill, or a Tariff bill, or a Silver bill is in sight, no application of closure to the Senate can ever a effected by a strict party vote. Yet the proposed change in the rules will remain as intrinsically rightful as Mr. Longe nov pronounces it, and will as much deserve his support a month hence as it did a month ago.

Tammany Wins the Banner.

The aggregate of the vote polled in this city last year for CLEVELAND and HARRISON was 274,234, of which CLEVELAND received 175,267, or a percentage of 63.90.

The aggregate vote polled for GILROY and EINSTEIN for Mayor was 271,433, of which GILBOY received 173,510, or a percentage of 63.90, the same as CLEVELAND'S.

The vote of this city in 1891 for FLOWER and Fasserr for Governor aggregated 232,632, of which total Flower received 146,067, or a percentage of 62.78.

The aggregate Democratic and Republican vote of this city last Tuesday for Secretary of State was 223,477, of which MEYER, Democrat, received 144,226, or a percentage of 64.53. For municipal Comptroller it was 218,995, of which FITCH, Tammany, received 143,002, or a percentage of 65.29. The whole Tammany municipal ticket was elected by a proportionate vote only slightly different. The returns of Tuesday, on which we base these calculations, are taken from the accurate Tribune

It thus appears that in an election which brought general disaster to the Democracy of the Northern States, the Democratic organization of this town held the fort more strongly than ever. It polled a larger percentage of the vote cast than ever before, larger even than in the great Democratic tidal wave of last year.

Tammany, accordingly, has won the banner of Democracy. It has proved faithful to the Democracy in a time of Democratic defeat. It has received a new verdict of confidence from the people. It is intrenched in the municipal Government more firmly than ever. Elsewhere, the Democrats have reason for lamentation. Here in the city of New York they have reason for rejoscing at the demonstration of their steady and increasing power. In the State the Republicans find occasion for hopefulness In the city they have occasion for deeper hopelessness.

This demonstration is the more remarkable because rebellion against the nomination of MAYNARD induced some Democrats perhaps several thousand all told, to vote the straight Republican ticket. The actual Republican vote cast was probably less than one-third of the whole poll. At any rate, the vote of Tuesday represents the whole opposition which can be got together against Tammany, and it was barely more than one-third of the voters.

Governor Flower on Good Roads.

All honest men prefer good roads to bad ones. Most people, too, understand the great commercial value of good roads. The time they save to a community, the comfort they give to travel, the saving of horses from straining and overwork, and loads they allow for teams, all represent sums enormous in the aggregate, year in and year out. The chief practical question is how to get good roads, and to this question, accordingly, Governor ROSWELL P. FLOWER, in the pages of the North American Review, addresses himself.

In the first place, he wisely concludes that we must not look to Congress for help in this matter. In the earlier days of the country the building of highways by Federal appropriations was justifiable on milltary grounds. But with the advent of railroads, constructed all over the land by private enterprise, there is no such excuse and the methods of some foreign countries in this respect are not applicable here. Road building is not the proper business of

the Federal Government. Nor does Governor FLOWER consider it the business of the State. A State road system, he admits, would command the best science and skill in building highways. and would tend to uniformity of construction. In most Eastern States, also, the greater part of the cost would fall, not upon the farmers, but upon the people f the cities, "among whom at present the sentiment in favor of good roads seems to be strongest, strange as the fact may be." But Governor Flower argues that even State Governments should not undertake this work. "The more simple," he says, we keep our Governments, the fewer officers we create, and the greater the economy we practise, the greater will be our happiness and comfort as a community." On this point, he continues:

"For any except the smallest States to undertake the establishment of a department of highways and the omprehensive construction of State roads would accessitate the employment of a very large army of State officials and laborers, and, therefore, the creation of a powerful political machine—sufficiently numerous in its membership, perhaps, to control elections."

Ought the towns, then, to undertake the work? The trouble is that it is of little profit to one township to expend money on its highways if its neighbors will not do the same. The success of the town system depends on the concerted action of several towns, which is not very easily obtained.

The remaining solution is the system of roads built by counties, and this is the one which the Governor fully approves. It respects local feeling as to the location and cost of roads, and deals only with common interests. Legislation enacted last spring at Albany illustrates the features of this system. The new law is simple and optional:

"It provides that the Board of Supervisors of any county may, by a majority vote, formally adopt the county road system, and shall then designate as county roads such highways as they may deem best for the purpose, outside the limits of incorporated villages and cities. The intention of the law is that, as far as pos sible, these designated county roads shall be the lead-ing market roads of the county. Thereafter the ex-pense of rebuilding or maintaining these county roads is to be a county charge, and the necessary amount of noney for this purpose is to be appropriated each year by the Board of Supervisors."

A competent county engineer and the Board of Supervisors have sole jurisdiction

ble. The Senate did not apply closure in commissioners find their own powers proportionally restricted. To avoid any handto-mouth arrangement, the supervisors may borrow money on bonds at not over five per cent. interest, running for not more than twenty years. That plan puts the cost of improvements not on the existing generation alone, but partly on the taxpayers of future years who will enjoy them. The term of office of supervisors was extended to two years, to make their

work more continuous. Governor FLOWER says that he found many farmers, during the past summer. averse to taking advantage of this law, or account of the cost; but when he spoke of putting convicts at work on road building, as is done experimentally near Clinton prison, they listened intently, and applauded. The farmers, he thinks, really understand how good roads would put money in their pockets, yet they cling to the old-fashioned method of working out the road tax, which utterly fails to give good roads:

"The counties of New York State now expend in actual money and day's labor, valued at about one dollar a day for each man, about \$3,000,000 a year upon their roads, exclusive of the time and money spent on road and street improvement in villages and cities. This is an average of \$50,000 for each county That amount of money scientifically expended eac year would build over seven miles of good macedam road at a cost of \$7,000 per mile. Or, if the county preferred to build roads faster, this annual expen diture would pay the interest and provide a sma amount for the sinking fund on an issue of bonds suf ficient to construct over one hundred and forty miles of macadam roads. I venture to say there is not a county in New York which, if it would bond itself for a million dollars and invest the money in the scientific onstruction of highways, would not in five years have acreased the valuation of its real estate many times the amount of the investment. But that would be only a small part of the gain. The greater part would be in the saying of wagon transportation, a saying in wehi labor, a saving in risks, a saving in markets."

He further shows that, if public sentiment is averse to bonding, an annual tax of only five mills on a dollar would enable five counties to build each, yearly, fifty miles and more of macadam road, ten counties to build twenty-five miles and more, or fiftyfive counties to build five miles and more With a tax of one mill, five counties could build over ten miles each, and ten could build over five miles each.

The Governor's suggestions have the advantage of directness and simplicity. He does not seek to deceive the people with the idea that they can get this valuable result without paying for it; nor does he endeavor to shift the burden away from the shoulders of those who are to reap the benefit. In this respect his view may well be contrasted with that of Mr. A. A. Pope of Boston, who also wants good roads, but proposes that each State shall build them by a graduated succession tax on legacies and inheritances. The two subjects, highways and bequests or inheritances, of course have no relation whatever to each other, and the introduction of such a system might be followed by a habit of imposing some new special tax of a like nature for any public improvement that might be advocated, until the American system of taxation should become an intolerable nuisance. The Governor lets the people of the counties understand that they must pay for the roads they get, while showing how they can do it with very little trouble and also how greatly they will be rewarded

Churches and People.

The Episcopal Church of the Ascension, at the corner of the Fifth avenue and Tenth street, has abandoned the plan of renting its pews, and hereafter it will derive its revenue from the voluntary contributions of those attending its services.

Practically, the new plan is not different from the old and usual method of obtaining support for Protestant churches, except that such a contribution will not entitle the giver to any particular pew. It means merely that there will be no reserved seats The money paid will be simply for the support of the religious services, and it will secure for the contributor no special privlleges in the house of worship. Whether a man gives much or little or nothing at all, he will have the same right to a seat. There will be no discrimination in favor of any body or against anybody on that account.

We imagine, however, that under the old plan nobody was deprived of a seat in the Church of the Ascension because he had not paid for it. Probably, the greater the number attending its services the more gratified were the rector, the officers of the parsh, and the pew renters and owners, even if the revenue in money was not increased by the larger attendance. Whenever any church is filled, it is an occasion for rejoicing; and when the congregation is small. there is regret. Pewholders usually welcome the presence of a crowd so large that they are called upon to make room in the vacant seats in their pews for strangers. Such church hospitality is general. If anybody wants to go to church in New York, he has no excuse for staying away, because he can get a seat; nor need a fear that his presence will not be desired deter any one from entering, whether the pews of the church are rented or are free to all comers. Admission to every church and to all churches is

really free. The pew system, or the renting of pews, is adopted for two reasons: First, to secure a definite income for the support of the religious services, and, secondly, to assure to regular attendants particular seats. Under the new plan of the Church of the Ascension and of some other churches, only one of these ends is provided for positively Instead of the regular attendants putting themselves under the obligation to pay yearly rentals for particular pews, they agree to pay a specified sum each Sunday of the year for the general support of the church, whether they are present or absent By securing these pledges the church is enabled to know each year, in advance, exactly the amount of revenue on which it can rely. The members of the parish who are able to subscribe anything at all, usually make the amount at least equal to the old rent of the pews or seats they occupied Practically, therefore, attendance on a free church, so called, is as costly to the parishoners as attendance on a church which rents its pews. But there is this distinction. The subscribers give generally; they do not buy special privileges for themselves. The church gets its necessary income, but it is under no other obligations

to the givers than the purely spiritual. In strict principle, therefore, the new system is more suitable to a church than the old, though actually in the case of both the contribution is a free-will gift. The impulse behind it is the same. It is the desire to take part in religious worship. Pew rent is not a forced contribution. Nobody is compelled to make it. As we have said. a church which rents its pews is practically as free to the public as a church run on the new plan. Nobody is shut out because he does not pay to come in. In either case the urgency is to get in as many as the church can hold. Moreover, the pew system does not in practice keep people out of churches they wish to attend. If they are anxious to come, it does not frighten them away. The most crowded of the Protestant churches of the town rent their pews.

The mere system of raising the money to support a church does not affect its popularity. It is frequented because of the popularity of the preacher, or of the doctrines and worship inculcated and provided. Financial methods will not of themselves secure attendance, whatever they may be The essential matter is to give the people the spiritual food they crave.

An Inglorious Explorer. Many geographical journals, particularly those published in Germany, are in no haste to print the news that comes to them. They prefer to wait until they can procure the fullest details, or a carefully prepared monograph, before they announce that an important discovery has been made. The most ponderous and slow of these geographical editors is, however, a sleepless and dashing purveyor of red-hot news compared with those deliberate Russians who have had charge of the production of a work that is pronounced to be the greatest contribution yet made to our knowledge of Kamtschatka in northeast Asia.

It was forty-two years ago that KARL VON DITMAR, geologist, began his study of that almost unknown peninsula. For five years he wandered over every part of it except the extreme southern end. His studies were as thorough as was possible with the scientific methods and equipment of that day. He wrote most exhaustively of his work, but the manuscript grew yellow with age before even a portion of it saw the light. Through the generosity of a wealthy Russian, Part I. of DITMAR's book has at last been published by the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences. Nearly nine hundred pages are filled with the history of his investigations and their general results. There is no telling when Part II., which deals with the geology of the peninsula, will see the light.

Kamtschatka is a very remarkable re gion. Perhaps nowhere else are volcanoes, active and extinct, crowded so closely together. Ships skirting any part of the coast see spread before them the most stupendous panorama of mountain scenery The traveller Kennan has bestowed enthu sinstic adjectives upon Kljutschew, the king of Kamtschatkan volcanoes, which, he says, is the grandest mountain he ever saw. The harbor in which the little settlement of Petropawlowsk is built is one of the finest havens in the world, and in natural advantages is not surpassed even by the bay of San Francisco or of Rio de Janeiro. Travel lers say it is worth crossing the ocean to enjoy the scenic grandeur that lines the

shores of the noble bay of Awatscha. But Kamtschatka is not a comfortable place to live in. It took no ordinary pluck for young DITMAR to isolate himself for five years in such a land. His work was done in an almost unpeopled and a roadless country of magnificent distances, among the wildest of mountains, where winter rules the year. But no danger or privation turned him back. Russia saw him again only after his task was completed.

He did not live to see his work generally recognized; but the fact that, nearly half a century after his researches were made. they are deemed worthy of elaborate publication as a contribution to the knowledge of the country, is a splendid endorsement of their intrinsic worth.

The Duty Unchanged.

One thing should be kept clear in the mind of every Democrat, although the weaker brethren may have trouble in understanding it: The Democratic platform and the Democratic obligation to carry out that platform are not altered by the result of Tuesday's elections. Wherever those elections were unfavorable to the Democracy. local causes, the tendency toward independent voting in off years, and most of all the reaction and disappointment caused by the period of stress and uncertainty that precedes the creation of a new system of taxation, may be clearly traced. It is for the Democracy to go on as quickly as possible to the fulfilment of the hope in which the American people intrusted it with power last fall. Make the tariff idea a fact. End the unrest and the uncertainty; put to shame the trimmers and backsliders who would have the Democracy play loose with its word; wipe out protection, and

establish the tariff for revenue only. Then the Democracy will have no fear in giving an account of its stewardship to the people. The elections this year came at a time when the people were expecting much and the Democrats had done little. It is natural to suppose that when the Democrats have done what the people have ordered them to do, the people will be satisfied.

For President of the Constitutional Convention of 1894: From Root.

The Hon, WILLIAM MCKINLEY now tagtes the inevitable quinine flavor of glory. Our worthy contemporary, the Cleveland Leader, portrays him as the driver of a four-horse charlot. He has dismounted from the quadigo, one wheel of which is off and visible in the foreground. The four spirited steeds are treading air, while Guilichnus Triumphator Get-there Bill, is kneeling on the ground and receiving the laurel wreath from Ohio. a young lady of reguish countenance. The Conquering Hero has on an enlarged undershirt, which is meant for a toga, and he wears large and expressive greaves, presumably of protected metal. This business toga or undershirt is fastened or adorned with a tremendous diamond boss. On the whole, he looks a very rocky victor.

The Hon. WILLIAM McKINLEY, as Governor of Ohio, must have it in his power to bring this Cleveland artist to justice.

Since the election we have noticed two references to the Hon. BENJAMIN HARRISON. One was by the last Republican candidate himself, and the other lurked in Tom Platt's humble ascription of the victory to Divine Providence.

Secretary Carlisle is deeply interested in the subject of immigration, and in the procurement of legislation for its better regulation. The Commissioner of Immigration is an officer of the Treasury Department, and it is that department which is authorized to enforce our immigration laws. The Secretary recently made a personal inspection of the method of conducting business at Ellis Island. for the purpose of obtaining the information needed to enable him to make such recommendations to Congress about it as seem to him desirable. He was at the island when several steamships laden with steerage passengers arrived; he made close observation of the character and condition of the passengers, watched the conduct of the inspectors as passengers were brought before them, and made notes for use in his report to the President. and for the service of Congress. He doubtless perceived in what respects the existing laws are defective, and how it happens that many undesirable immigrants are able to get into the country. Any auggestions he make on the subject will, therefore, be founded upon personal knowledge.

We admit that the immigration laws are better enforced under Secretary Canalisis than they were under his predecessor, who, indeed, paid very little attention to them; but we must add that there cannot be any doubt that

these laws stand in need of a thorough overhauling; and we understand that the Secretary came to this conclusion during his visit to Ellis Island.

We believe that as many as fifty thousand European immigrants who should never have been permitted to enter the United States, have landed at the port of New York in the course of this year.

People who are asked to believe that a President of the United States in full possession of his senses is now going to work, deliberately and openly, to overthrow Hawali's newly acquired blessing of republican government, and to establish monarchy in its stead, are respectfully advised to wait for better evidence than the statements of the New York newspaper organ of LILIUOKALANL or the boasts of the junior SPRECKELS.

Mrs. Mary E. Rowen of Kansas, who seems to be another Mrs. Many E. Lease in political passion and indignant heated speech, denounces gold bugs. Wall street, trusts, corporations, and various other things, and avers that fifty-nine necessities of life are controlled by trusts. Doubtless, Mrs. Bowen knows what she is talking about, and we have no intention of expressing a different opinion. It is interesting, however, to know that there are fifty-nine necessaries of life. We had not supposed that life was so complex, especially in the Crank Reservation. We should have said that a suit of clothes, a good deal of plain fedder, and a good deal more of indignant elequence, were the sole necessaries of life among the children

We must congratulate the Hon. JOSHUA Jump of Indiana upon his appointment as a Collector of Internal Revenue. We believe that he is a sound Jeffersonian Democrat, and we know that his name, rich in the alliterative grace of SWINDURNE and in the rugged strength of BROWNING, is a poem, a vision, a delight, and a desire, and a credit to the civil list. To the Hon. JOSHUA JUMP, hall and good

It had been a night of triumph at St. Paul, the Charity Ball. "The scene," says the St. Paul Globe, amid tears of reminiscence. was one of the most glorious to be imagined. The tone of the music seemed to be far away. A good many of the attires were imported from Paris. Scarcely a costume there that was not new."

Where is Minneapolis now? Does she get her "attires " from Paris?

A lawyer who would take such a case as PRENDERGAST'S, ought to be disharred. Indications John A lawyer who would refuse such a case as

PRENDERGAST'S, for the motive presented by the Journal, ought to be disbarred.

Our esteemed contemporary, the London Times, has ears that reach far, and small indeed is the sound that can escape them. "Mr. CLEVELAND," it says, "may now think it advisable to break with Tammany and discard HORNBLOWER." The Times should wait a week. If Alaska should vote the Democratic ticket, this prediction will not be verified. We must inform the Times, too, that there will be a general election of United States Senators next April, and that the Hon. Hokk SMITH of the Home Department will stand for Atlanta. In particular we would advise the Times to keep its eve upon Chihuahua and the by-election in Jagtown.

The Hon, J. SULLIVAN CLARKSON deems it necessary to inform the world that, in his opinion, the centre of political opinion lies in the Mississippi Valley. To be sure. It is in Iowa, when Mr. CLARESON is there. It is in the midst of Mr. CLARKSON. We have seldom known a man who had as much centre of political opinion as Mr. CLARKSON has, and never one who was off that centre more.

The Pall Mall Gazette of London has recently done good service by its exposure of the fraudulent practices of a firm of unprincipled charlatans who sold worthless appliances of a quack kind for the cure of all the ills of body and soul. The exposure has, as we understand, completely broken up the business of the cheating firm, which was extraordinarily large, and has resulted in the arrest of both of its members, who have been arraigned for trial. The Pall Mail Gazette's work was well done, exceedingly well done. The Public Prosecutor's work has been begun. We await news of the fate of the prisoners.

The Pall Mail Gazette is the property of Mr. W. W. ASTOR, formerly of this city, to whom be

If the Democratic defeat in Tuesday's elections was caused by the hard times, it is the business of the Democratic President and Congress to try to improve the times before there are any more elections.

If FRANCIS H. WEEKS is a well-behaved prisoner, he may reduce his term of incarceration from ten years to a period of six years and six months, under the statute relating to the commutation of sentences.

MAYNARD AND BARTLETT.

The Two Men Impartially Contrasted.

From the Post-Express.

The very men who are flercest in denouncing May nard as a thief, are prompt to justify the contracwhich Bartlett drew up for the sale of an appointment

is post trader!
The Lerning Post says: "The contract is an ordinary contract for the transfer of a post tradership (privilege of selling to the troops), which was and is bought and sold like the good will of any business." It is nothing of the kind. It is a contract for the sale of the appointment, the man selling it to receive \$12,000 ; year, to incur no liability, and to give in return ondollar and his influence with the Secretary of War.

The shameful terms are duly set forth in the agree-

ment, and the affair was an incident in one of the most painful scandals in the history of our Gover ment, in which a Cabinet officer, who had been a gal-lant soldier, was brought to disgrace through the folly and ignorance of his wife. Mr. Bartlett said of the matter; "In 1870 I draw

perfectly proper contract for a reputable client, a member of the firm of Herter Brothers, and was paid \$10 for doing it. That is all the connection I ever had in any way with any matter relating to any post tradership. Six years afterward it was discovered that the man for whom the contract was drawn had been bribing the Secretary of War. I knew nothing o that, and the contract suggested nothing, as any one can see who reads it. That is all there is of it." This statement is sadly inaccurate. The contract segrests found in every line of it. Now, nobody would acen Mr. Bartlett of sharing in the post-tradership crime or getting a part of the plunder, and his nomination is in no way a reward for what he did in 1870, and in me way connected with it. But under all ordinary rates of ethics the drawing of that contract was ...

it as perfectly proper. The plain conclusion seems to be that neither Nay nard nor Bartiett is a model candidate for the Court of Appeals bench.

es, and we fall to see how anybody can defend

To the Editor of The Sux-Sir: The landelide against the Democratic party comes just after immocratic representatives in Congress had whally subordinated themselves to the will of the Exemitary Hardly was the cry raised, "Mr. theyeland on top?" before top and bottom were howfed ever in one indistinguishable mass. It must be ver discourone indistinguishable mass. It must be yer aging to have the people art so when the Executive was stapping legislation as no Executive hades eridine before. The President must be reminded of the farm-er who was trying to leach his cow to like without eating: "I had got her to live on one straw a day, but just then the peaky critter died." The experiment of government by the Executive seems leeky to fall altogether just when it seemed to be nearing success.

The Cleveland Stur Ever Ascendant.

from the Roston Herald (inithful Mispoung).

The President comes out of the Democratic defeat with enhanced reputation, if that were possible, and a sustained, if not atrengthened, hold upon the confi dence of the country.

When Black is White, From the Atlanta Journal.

The principle of a tariff for revenue will be adhered to. The free list will be enlarged.

EARLY IN THE FIELD.

The Next Republican Candidate for Prest-

Governor McKinley of Ohio is made, by the result of the Ohio election, the most prominent Republican in the national field of politics. His friends believe that he will be the Republican candidate in the next Presidential campaign, and that the tariff question decided adversely in the last national election will ome up again through his candidacy for a rehearing. Mr. McKinley has an interesting individuality. He has always taken himself very seriously. He has been so consistent in this, that in the end he has impressed this view upon multitudes of others.

Mr. McKinley is a Republican man of destiny. He has the same belief in his fortunes that Mr. Cleveland has had. He is one of the few public men who believe that they were created to fulfil certain destinies. In this they are as superstitious as the men of old who used to have horoscopes east of their careers by the most learned magicians of their time. It is a most impressive thing, this absolute confidence in one's destiny. Mr. McKinley believes, and has believed for a long time, that the kind fates which overlook his career agreed long ago that he should some day become President of the United States. Each reverse that he has had in life, and he has had several, was to him only a new lesson to be learned in the direction of patience and in character building. His present success and prominence are based almost wholly upon his identifying himself from the beginning of his career with one idea. viz. the duty of maintaining a tariff on a high protective basis. Mr. McKinley, who is on the wrong side of

fifty years, is still in vigorous health. He has

a good color, and looks at least ten years younger than he really is. His success in politics teaches the value, after all, of the oneidea man. Mr. McKinley has never scattered. He started out from the first to become an authority upon the tariff. He has slept with the tariff all through his political life, and has never made a speech upon any other subject. He has solved all of the mystery of the schedules of the most complicated divisions of the tariff law, and has an argument ready for the support of the justice of every feature of the present tariff system. He did not arrive at such a knowledge in a day. He began his early political career by marrying well. He was a country lawyer in Canton. Ohio, with a very moderate practice and no great inclination for the law. He was said at that time to be very indelent. He married a rich wife and entered politics. He shook off his seeming indolence after he was elected a member of the House, and gave himself up entirely to the study of the one question which has made him so prominent. He has added to this complete knowledge of a very important question the easy address and finished manner of a first-class actor. He has never made the mistake of employing wit or satire in his public discourses. He has keyed his manner to the awful solemnity of his subject. Business matters are serious questions, and those who wish to have the confidence of business people should never joke. There is something almost sepulchral in Mr. McKinley's solemnity in his discussion of public questions. No holy prophet defending the sacred ark of the covenant has ever glowed with a more impressive suggestiveness of the tragical mingled with the solemn than has been displayed by Mr. McKinley, the high prophet of the tariff system. He is slightly above the medium height, the

height of Napoleon, 5 feet 7% inches. His figure is well rounded and suggestive of the pudgy lines of the Little Corporal. His head is round and large. The resemblance to Napoleon is slight, but it has been enough to give the caricaturist the Napoleonic suggestion. His forehead is very broad and high; his eyes are dark and deep set; the nose, a small Roman, while the lips are small and reasonably firm in their lines. The lower part of his face is broad and double-chinned and smooth shaven. His complexion is a dark clive. The shaven beard gives a blue tint to the lower part of the face, and is in striking contrast to the reddish olive of the balance. His hair is dark and falls carelessly across his broad forehead. His teeth are white and well cared for. He has very white, fat hands, and small feet, and he is always very neatly dressed. He is fond of black, and wears the soft slouched hat only when he is campaigning. He is a lover of refined company, and in private life is a most genial companion. He has an affectionate way, which wins him many friends. He has a reputation for being loyal, and he has been such a sturdy advocate of the tariff system throughout his many years of public work at Washington, that he has gained for himself the respectful admiration of every manufacturer in the country. For that reason he could command, probably, from them larger campaign contributions than any one else.

Like many professional gentlemen who have never been forced by hard and bitter early lessons to learn the disagreeable art of making money. Mr. Mckinley has had some serious reverses in life. His easy going good nature. for he is a kindly natured man, has led him to endorse the notes of his friends without too careful an examination into their business affairs. Last year the financial panic brought one of his most intimate friends into bankruptcy. Upon the examination of his affairs it was found that Mr. McKinley was on his notes to an amount large enough to wipe out his private fortune. He did not know the actual amount of his own endorsements, and was horrifled when he found that this sum ran up to over \$100,000. In this he behaved most honorably. The bulk of his wife's fortune was in her own name and could have been safeguarded against the demands of the bankrupt's creditors, yet Mr. Mckinley turned over at once all of his own personal posses sions, and his wife-an invalid-a most refined and charming woman, surrendered instantly every dollar she had in her possession to make good her husband's honor. Afterward a number of friends raised a fund to make good these debts, which Mr. McKinley had never incurred on his own account.

Mr. Mckinley belongs to the class of Ohio politicians which developed James A. Garfield. Charles A. Foster, Gen. Grosvenor, and John Sherman. They are all good politicians with strong and devoted followings, and are from first to last out-and-out party men. T. C. CRAWPORD.

No such letter has been promulgated in this

diocese, but, according to what was said last night by well-informed priests, it really contains nothing new, nor can any meeting of

tains nothing new, nor can any meeting of hishops or priests make any change in the laws of the Church. They could only make recommendations to the Court of home.

"The thurch condemns only one of the secret societies," said one of the priests seen, "although it does not encourage its communicants to one any of them. The general objection to them is that no good Catholic may take an oath of secrety which would not permit him to reveal in confession anything which was done or proposed against the Church or good morals, be far as the societies are concerned that do not make their oaths of secrecy cover these matters, the Church is indifferent.

"But as regards the Free Musons, this is not true. Masoury not only exacts such an oath, but it also has a ritual of its own and is in addition an active and avowed enemy of the Church in Italy and several other countries of Europe."

Perils of Missionary Life.

"Gadsby, the evangelist who went out West, was shot dead receptly."
"How did it happen?"
"During a camr meeting he turned suddenly on a cowbor and asked if he was prepared to die."

LIFE ON THE PLANET VENUS.

Speculations in the Light of Science as to What Sort of a Time They Have,

From the Youth's Con-yearst Research Tendly Convention.

It will be remembered that about two years ago the famous Italian astronomer, Schiaparcili, announced that he had discovered that venus, which is a world very slightly smaller than ours, makes only one turn on its axis in going once around the sun. It would follow from this that on Venus there is no succession of days and nights as upon the earth, but that perjetual day reigns on one side of the planet and perpetual night on the other. In other words, if Schiaparcill is right, Venus always presents the saine face to the sun, just as the moon lorever turns the same hemisphere toward the earth.

words, if Schiaparelli is right. Venus always presents the same face to the sun, just as the moon forever turns the same hemisphere toward the earth.

The inhabitants of the sunward side of Venus, then—if there be any—never see the sun sat, while the inhabitants of the other side never see the sun at all, unless they visit the opposite hemisphere of their globe.

Of course, no one knows whether there are inhabitants upon Venus or net, but we do know that Venus has an atmosphere, and that in its atmosphere watery vapor exists and clouds float, and that upon the surface of the planet the force of gravitation is not very different from that which it manifests on the surface of the earth. Accordingly, there are some reasons to be urged in behalf of the opinion that Venus may be an inhabited world.

But if one half of Venus be buried in endless night while the other half hes glaring beneath a never-setting sun, it is evident that the inhabitants of that planet must have experiences that would be most strange, and trying to us. So the question whether venus really does rotate on its axis once in 225 days, the period of its revolution around the sun, derives an added interest from the consideration that the planet possibly has inhabitants.

The older observations indicated that Venus rotated in between twenty-three and twenty-four hours, giving it days and nights about equal to those of the earth. In order to settle the question it has recently been proposed to apply the spectroscope. It is known that in the spectrum of a celestial body which is rapidly approaching the earth. In order to settle the question it has recently been proposed to apply the spectroscope. The lines are shifted toward the rid.

The principle has been used in measuring the rate of the sun's rotation. The lines are shifted toward the blue, while in the spectrum of a fast retreating body the lines are shifted toward the rid.

The principle has been used in measuring the rate of the sun's rotation. The lines are shifted toward the place of the sun,

and a night side.

From the Courier-Journal, If the words of the scoffer who said. "The first citizen of Kentucky is a horse" were wholly true, the flags on our public buildings would be at half mast to-day. For Longfellow

wholly true, the flags on our public buildings would be at half mast to-day. For Longfellow is dead.

The news will set many men to dreaming. They will recall the days of more than twenty years ago, when uncouth John Harper's big brown colt was the pride of the West. They will remember how the rising fame of a younger rival caused Longfellow's owner to break his resolve that the victor over the greatest accers of the East should run no more, and will see with memory's eyes the car travelling from Kentucky to the seaboard bearing the logend, "Longfellow goes to meet his friend Harry Flassett." The famous race brought defeat to Longfellow, but with it such glory as no other horse ever gained from victory. The superb courage he showed when, crippled nast all remedy, he raced to the end and almost won, may explain the love for the thoroughbred that lies deep in the heart of every true Kentuckian.

That love beyond a doubt exists. It may not be moved by the pigmy struggles of to-day. But let giants like Longfellow meet in battle and once more nerves will tingle, and across the blue grass will ring out cheers that come from the very soul. The days of Longfellow were the brightest of American racing. The turf and trickery were not then correlative terms. Honer as well as money was the alm. Longfellow, in all his races, won less than undeveloped colts now received for a few seconds' scamper, but he gained what none of these can do-fame that will not die as long as horses and men exist. To his descendants he has imparted his own great qualities, and there was not much exaggeration in the paraphrase praising him as "first as a sire, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Letno one ridicule Kentuckians for honoring a horse. Remember that he once stood for Kentucky against all comers. Nor will he be forgotten now that the third side of old John Harper's monument will be filled, and under the blue grass three will lie together—Harper, Ten Broeck, and Longfellow.

The Humming of Telegraph Wires, From the Boston Journal of Commerce

From the Enton Journal of Commerce.
You have all heard the humming and singing of telegraph and telephone wires as you passed the poles along the streets. No doubt you have concluded that it is caused by the action of the wind on the wires, and given it no further thought. But it is not true that the singing is caused by the wind, and, if you are at all observing, you will notice that often the humming sound is to be heard on cold winter mornings, when the smoke from chimners goes

serving, you will notice that often the humming sound is to be heard on cold winter mornings, when the smoke from chimneys goes straight un until it is lost in the clouds, and when the frost on the wires is as fuzzy and thick as a roll of chenille fringe.

The wind has nothing to do with the sound, and, according to an Austrian scientist, the vibrations are due to the changes of atmospheric temperature, and especially through the action of cold, as a lowering of temperature induces a shortening of the wires extending over the whole of the conductor. A considerable amount of friction is produced on the supporting belis, thus inducing sounds both on the wires and the poles.

When this humming has been going on birds have mistaken the sound for insects inside the poles, and have been seen to peck with their bills on the contributes as they do upon the apple and other trees. The story is told of a bear that mistook the humming noise as coming from a nest of bees, and clawed at the pole and tore away the stones at its base in the hope of finding the much-coveted honey.

Even with Him. From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

From the Indianapolia Sentinel.

ECEERTY, Nov. 7.—The following notices, copied from the door of a blacksmith's shop at Branchville, explain themselves sufficiently:

"be it None to oil persons that I shall Not be responsibel for anny dets contracted by emily Jane Herron because She has left my bed & board without cause. Sollomon Herron.

"Nov. 4th. 1893."

Beneath the foregoing was another, apparently written by a more competent hand, to with the sollowing the sollowing the sollowing the sollowing the solution.

ently written by a more competent hand, to wit:

"Ite Whom It May Concern:

"Know ye, all men. That I. Emily J. Herron, since it has pleased my husband, Solomon Hierron, to advertise me as derelict of duty and truant to his 'bed and board without cause,' take this means to let the public know that he never furnished me with bed or board; that I even had to sell at a sacrifice the bed my mother gave me upon my wodding day to furnish board for myself and him.

"He never had a bed for me to leave, nor have I one at present. Furthermore, he has bestowed upon me nothing since our marriage, nearly three years ago, so freely as abuse and curses, all he has, and indeed he would not have the latter but for inheritance, and would not have been kept for me could he swap them for bad whiskey. I hereby warn all good pecole to give him a wide berth and no credit. I will honor none of his debts or coatracts.

Kept Her Promise. From Tod-Bits

The Position of the Catholic Church Regarding Secret Societies.

One of the results of the recent meeting of the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church of this country at Chicago was made manifest a few days ago at a meeting of the prists of the position of the Church of this country at Chicago was made manifest a few days ago at a meeting of the prists of the prosition of the Church of the prosition of the Church regarding secret societies. According to this letter the Church condemns absolutely no secret society except that of the Free Masons.

No such letter has been promutgated in this William Hervey. The lady survived all her husbands.

Willing to Work. From the Danger E-publican.

Manirou, Col., Nov. 5.— The people of Manitou were entertained to-day by the spectacle
of a man carrying a stone around a triangular
track, letting it drop, and shouldering it again
at overy turn. The performer was a man who
has a reputation for a disinclination to labor,
and the incident was the outcome of a wail he
was making about the hard times and his inghilly to get work. A clitzen told him he
would not work if he got a chance, and offered
him 50 cents an hour as long as he would
carry the stone. To the surprise of all he accepted the offer, and held out for five hours. A
large crowd gathered to watch the performance.

A Change of Method.

Lens-Fred didn't blow his brains out because you liked him the other night. He came right over and proposed to me.

Maud-Didhe? Then he must have got rid of them in some other way.

Her I leal.

From Plack. Ada—No: Priacilla will never marry unless she finds her ideal. Ida—What sort of man is her ideal? Ada—A man who will propose.